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^A
BRIEFE EX-

TRACT OF THE FOR-
MER LATIN GRAMMER,
DONE INTO ENGLISH, FOR

the easier instruction of
the Learner.

12922127.

EPICHRMVS.

Isis caelestis im xianum

Sanford 1841 R

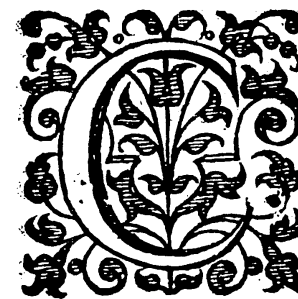


AT OXFORD,

Printed by IOSEPH BARNES, and are to be
sold in Paules Church-yard at the signe of the
Crowne by Simon Waterston. 1605.



TO THE NOBLELIE DESCENDED
and hopefull young Gentleman M^r. WILLI-
AM GREY, Sonneto the Right Honour-
able ARTHUR Lord GREY
of Wilton.



Arneades in Plutarch was wont to say, that Princes and Noble mens Sonnes, did never learne to doe anie thing well, ἀτὰρ ἐπεὶ μὴ οὐκ ἔαυτοὺς ἵπποις ὡς ἔαυτοὺς ἵπποις : laue only to ride; because that their Tu-
tors and Teachers (which is the mi-
sery of great men, and maketh them
to liue in much ignorance) spare ei-
ther for feare, or flatterie, to tell them of their faults when
they doe amisse, whereas their horses will teach them, for
their owne ease, to sit fast; least they lay them in the dust.
What Carneades said, may perhaps be truly verifed of
some; but of your selfe, both for the loue which you beare to
religion, and your care to profit in the knowledge & practtise
thereof; as also your towardynes to embrace and entertaine
learning, and your forward growth and laudable progresse
therein, giue me iust cause, not only to hope well, but assu-
redly to promise to my selfe many excellent things of you. To
all which as you are easily carried by the bent and inclination
of your owne well disposed minde, so haue you a worthy exam-
ple

Do. Sparke
Fun. Serm.
fol. 60.

ple in your honorable Father the more to incite and provoke
you therunto. The memorie of whose name is iustly com-
mended to posteritie by the penne of a reverend and learned
man, for a pasterne of true nobilitie, religion, learning, and
valour; Whose vertues it concernes you much to imitate.
Some men were of opinion that it fitted not a Gentle man or
a Noble man to be learned, which when Alphonsus king of
Arragon had heard to haue proceeded from a Courtier of
his, who thereby thought to cover and to excuse his owne ig-
norance, he answered th. t that speech was vox bouis non
hominis, much lesse of a noble man who thereby went a-
bout to disgrace himselfe and his Court. The ancient Ro-
maines made better account of learning, when as the com-
mon people being trained up only in military discipline to be
made fit for the warre; the Nobility and Gentry of the citie
were brought up in learning, and taught to ioine the know-
ledge of Arts, with the exercise of Armes: which Sciences
from them began first to be called artes ingenuę & liberales,
and by which they were made fit as well for counsaile as for
action. Howbeit therein they observed a meane, non vt mā-
cipia quadam literarum essent, as one speaketh, not to be-
come drudges at their bookes, but to furnish themselves
with as much knowledge as might be for their uses, as the
Athenians in Thucydides say οἷοιτο δεξιμὴν ἀνὲρ μακρὰν, wee
study Philosophie but without nicenesse and too much
curiositie. Let gentlemen then know, that albeit it bee not
necessarie for them to attaine perfection in Arts, yet the e-
minencie of their estates and places, do seeme to require this
measure of knowledge in them, that they may be able to dis-
cerne truth from error in the cause of religion; right from
wrong in dealings betweene man and man; and to governe
themselves.

Vlps. admi-
rand. lib. 4.
cap. 10.

Lib. 11.

themselves according to Christian sobriety. Zeno the Phi-
losopher consulting the Oracle how he might best learne to
order his life, to liue well and honestly, it was answered him
in οὐ γὰρ οἷοιτο τοῖς νεκροῖς, if he would complexion himselfe
to the colour of the dead; By which was meant that he
should conforme his manners to the precepts of his bookes. If
the gentlemen of our times forget this profitable admoniti-
on, I feare least for the present they will runne into Mene-
demus his reproofe, who complained of the young students
of Athens in his time, that they came thither wⁱc men; af-
terwards they degenerated into Philolophers that is, only lo-
vers of wisdom: then they became Rhetoricians, & ver-
ball disscourers, and in the end they proved idiots, rude, &
sottish: or else the Court and Country will take up that pro-
uerbe against them, wherewith Diogenes was wont to
reproach the rich men of his age, who desired rather to fur-
nish themselves with wealth then learning and wisdom,
that they were πελάται χρυσίου. Sillic theepe clad with
golden fleeces, and leaden daggers in golden sheathes.
These things considered, my humble request vnto you is for
the tender and affectionate loue I beare vnto you, that you
will seriously thinke of your arrande for which you came to
the Vniuersitie, namely to make your selfe fit for honorable
employments hereafter. Wherein I haue conceaved very
good hope, that you will not be deficient, and wanting to your
selfe, hauing for that small time that I haue trauided with
you in the Frenc^e, found good cōtentment in your happy pro-
gresse therein. My desire was to haue attended you in these
proceedings, and I can truly out of mine owne affection to-
wards you, take up that speech of Seneca to his Lucilius, Epist. 6.
Ego vero cupio in te omnia trāsfundere, & in hoc gaudeo

Suidas in
Zeno;

Plut. de virt.
profect. 16.

Apud La-
ertium.

aliquid didicisse ut doceam: But seeing that I am by the
perswasion of Honorable friends induced (unwillingly wil-
ling I confesse) to leaue you for a time, I thought it good to
pawne this small token with you as a pledge of my duteous
loue towards your good deserts, and as my substitute to sup-
plie my absence, being willing also for your sake, to graunt a
publike vse thereof to those that finde difficulty in under-
standing my former booke. For I ingeniouslie confesse that
my study and desire is, non ut proficiam, sed ut prolim. To
vse the same Authours words, Not so much to benefit my
selfe as to profit others: requesting you to accept it in good
part, & I beseech God to giue you grace so to spend your time
(which is our best patrimony) that God may be glorified, your
friends comforted, & your country benefited by your virtu-
ous and honourable endeavours.

Your Worth: in all duteous affection,

JOHN SANFORD.

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Briefe rules for the reading of the French.



is sounded fully as in this English word *all*, not
as wee sound it in *scale ale*.

E, when it is thus accented *é* whether in the
middle or in the end of a word, it is called *é* mas-
culin, and is sounded out, as in the latin word,
docere. Otherwise it is called *e* Feminine, and is

sounded imperfectly as the second syllable of *Facere*. Or as in this
English speech, *is he come?* If two or three, *e*, be in the end of a
word the first are masculins the last is *e* Feminine, as *desfinée, errée*

E, in the same syllable before. *N* or *M* soundeth like *a* as *en-
fance*, the first syllable like the second, Except *mieu, rien, sien, bien, a-
chien, rien*, & some others. But in *enervé*, *e* is not sounded in the
same syllable with *n*.

I, is sounded like *ee* in English in *feeble* or *maeke*. So sound *amitié*.

O, before *N* or *M* hath the sound of *oo* in our English word
moone so pronounce the French word *mon, comme on dit, commen-
cement*.

V, is sounded as if you would whistle it out, as in the word *a lute*.

I, and V are consonants when they are put before other vow-
els as with the Latins as *jalousie: vive Le Roi*. U also standing be-
fore R is a consonant, as *vray* not *u-ray*.

The Diphthong *ai* is sounded as it is written, in the end of
the Aoust of the *r*, coniugation as *j'aimay*. Secondly if a vowel
follow it as *j'ay, ayant, ayant*. Thirdly if *ll* follow it as *tonaille*. O-
therwise it is alwaies sounded like *é* masculine. *aj j'ay j'aimeray*,
like *jé, j'émère*.

The Diphthong *au* in this word *saul* is pronounced *San*, by o-
mitting the prepositiue vowel. But in these words *paon, tabou, fa-
ou*, the Subiunctiue vowel is omitted, & they are sounded *pan,
san, fan*.

The Diphthong *au* is founded like *o* as we pronounce it in saying *Pauls croffe* so found *aux: paux* like *os: pos*.

Apostrophus taketh away a vowel out of a word of one syllable, whē it stādeth before another word beginnig with a vowel as *L'eglise*, for *la eglise*. *L'obelon*, for *le obelon*. So we say *S'il* for *Sil*.

Synalepha taketh away the sound but not the body of *e* Feminine before a word beginning with another vowel, as *mon pere et ma mere ont disné*. Read *mon peres ma mer ont disné*. If a verbe end in *a* or *o* & *il* or *on* follow it, we put in the sound of the letter *s* as for *parle il*, *parlet il*, for *dira on*, *dirat on*.

Diarexis is when two points over a vowel divide it from the precedent vowel, as *boné*, *quené*. Reads *bon-e quen-e* not *be-no que no*.

Of Consonants.

The generall rule of Consonants is, that if a word end in a consonant and the word following begin with another, the small consonant of the word going before is not founded, as *son* *ce qui lui n'est pas or*, reade it thus *son ce qui lui n'est pas or*.

1. The word end in a *liquide* *l, m, n, r*, as *mon pere*, not *mo pere*. Howbeit *t* is not founded in the word *il* as *il fault*, reade it *ifault*.
2. The word end in *e* as *avec moy*, not *ave moy*.
3. The word end in *f* as *le bauf a' Angleterre*.
4. The word end in *g*, as *le long de Christ est legier*.
5. The word end in *q* as, *un coq a' Inde*.
6. There follow any point, ; : ? ! .

C, with a taile thus *c* is founded like *s* as *garçon piéca*, like *garçon piessa*. Secondlie *ch* is pronounced like *sh* as *cheval* like *sbeval*. Except proper names as *Chanaan*, and these 4. appellatives *Cholere*, *chords* *eschole*, *cichorée*: Third *y* before *s*, is not founded as *faisit*, *dielon*, like *fet ditton*.

G ioyned with *n* are founded through the nose, as you sound *n* in the English word *oinion* so pronounce the French *oignon*, and *Espagnol* like Spaniard in English. These syllables *gua*, *gue*, *gu*, are founded like *ga*, *ge*, *gi*, as in *guaine*, *guerre*, *guise*. Except the proper names *Guisse*, *Guillanne*, and the verbe *guiser*.

Lin

E in the midst of a word is not founded as *antre ontre*, like *antre, ontre*. In the end of these words *fol*, *mol*, *col*, *sol*, *genouil*, *fenouil*, it is founded like *n* as *fon*, *mon*, *genou*, *fenou* &c. If *ll* come after *o* or *u* it is founded like *ll* in the English word *Scullion* or *Collier*. So found *Sillon*, *sonalle*, as though *i* were written after *ll* *Sillon*, *sonalle*.

M in the end of words is founded like *n* as *nom*, *faim*, *danz*, *temps* like *won fein*, *danz*, *tans*.

N is not founded in the third person plurall that endeth in *ent* as *ilz aiment*, *ilz parlent*, reade *iz aiment*, &c.

Q in *qua*, *que*, *qui*, is founded like *ka*, *ke*, *ki*, as *quatre*, *querer*, *quiter*, like *katro*, *kerir*, *kiter*.

R and *S* when they are written double, are founded the stronger as *llne gaigne guerre qui va à la guerre*. *Poisson sans vin est poison*.

S standing single betweene two vowels is founded like *Z*, as *Poison*, *maison*, like *poizon mezon*. When it is to bee founded, see the table in the latin Grammer.

T in this word *et* is never pronounced, as, *vous et moy*, like *vous e moy*.

X in the end of a word is founded like *S*, as *paix*, *prix*, like *païs*, *pris*. In the midst it is founded like *x*, as *doxiesme*, *doxesme*. But in these words *Soixante*, *Lexine*, *Bruxelles*, *complexion* it is sounded like *ss*, as *Lessine*, *complexsion* &c. In other words that come from the Latin, it retaineth its sound, as *Zenxe*, *excuse*.

Accent the last syllable, vnlesse it be *e* Feminine as *amour*, *après*, *demaîn*. Note this moreover, that the taking away of a letter causeth the vowel that goeth before it, to be pronounced long & consequently serveth to distinguish betweene words of like sound, as *reste* an head, & *sete* a breast. *maïssin*, a mastue & *maïssin* the morning, &c.

Of a Nowne.

Nownes are commonly *Le* and *un* are for the masculine plur. *les*.
ioyned with Articles. *La* and *une* for the feminine.

The declining of Nownes is made by propositions, the Accusative case being alwaies like the Nominative, and the ablative like the Genitive.

P. B. 45

The

These Articles serve	In the singular to the	Genitive case { De le before a vowel as de l'immortel. Du before a consonant as du roy.
		Dative case { A le before a vowel as à l'immortel. Au before a consonant as au roy.
	In the plural number to the	Genitive Des, as des hommes, of men.
		Dative Aux, as aux hommes, to men, or to the men. A les as à les femmes, to the women. A des, as à des femmes, to some women.
		Ablative Aux, as aux champs in the fields. Des, as des cieulx from the heavens. Es, as es deserts, in the wildernesses.

Declining of Nounes.

Masc. Sing.			
Nom. un, or le roy.	} Plur.	{ Nom. les roys.	}
Gen. d'un, or du roy.		{ Gen. des roys.	
Dat. a un, or au roy.		{ Dat. aux roys.	
Accus. un, or le roy.		{ Accus. les roys.	
Vocat. ô roy, or ô le roy.		{ Vocat. ô roys.	
Ablat. d'un roy, or du roy.		{ Ablat. des roys.	
Femin.			
Nom. une, or la femme.	} Plur.	{ Nom. les femmes.	}
Gen. d'une, or de la femme.		{ Gen. des femmes.	
Dat. à une, or à la femme.		{ Dat. aux femmes.	
Accus. une, or la femme.		{ Accus. les femmes.	
Vocat. ô femme.		{ Vocat. ô femmes.	
Ablat. d'une, or de la femme.		{ Ablat. des femmes.	

The Plurall number is formed from the Singular, by putting to *s* or *x* as *roy roys*, *lettre lettres*, except words that end in *s*, *x*, or *z*, whose singular and plurall are one, as *le pais*, and *les pais*. *le faix*, and *les faix*. *le filz*, and *les filz*.

Words ending in *L*, change *l* into *ux* as *cheval, chevaux*, *cheveul, cheveux*, *mal, maux*, *metal, metaux*, except these irregulars, *ciel, cieulx*, *celuy, ceux*, *œil, yeux*, *vieil, vieux*, *genoul, genoux*.

Words ending in a consonant, in the plural lose the sound of their consonant as *Grec Grecs* as if it were *Grés*, except they end in a liquide: as *Bal, bals*, *nom, noms*, *don, dons*, *jour, jours*.

1 Nounes are all of the masculin gender except, 1. names of weomen, and offices to them belonging, as *mere, nourrice*. names of fruits, as *une poire*, of Cities, as *Clermont, Marseille*.

2 Substantives in *e* masculin, as *bonté*, except *blé, congé, clergé*. and

& such as come from latin words in *atw*, as, *duc, comte, marché*.

3 Substantives in *e* feminine, as *garce*, except words coming from masculines & newters in Latin, as *pere, livre, titre, office, sacrifice*. yet these are feminines *lexique, responce, image, rage, table, fable*.

4 Substantives in *eur* as *douceur*, except *pleur, labour, heur*. with his compounds *bonheur, malheur*.

5 Nounes in *ion* as *affection, prison, chanson*, except *horion, tison* & words ending in *sson* as *poisson*.

6 Substantives in *u* *vireu, tribu*, except *festu*.

7 Nounes in *ix*, as *paix, voix, noix, poix*, for pitch, except *prix*.

8 These are also feminines *mercy, loy, peau, soif, clef, nef, saim, main, nouveau, putain, fin, fagon, leçon, mer, tour, tour* for a tower, otherwise not. *brebis, perdrix, timent, forest, dent, part, hant, mort, cour*.

Some nounes changing their significatiō, change also the gender, as *le temple* a temple. *la temple* the temple of the head. *un livre* a book. *une livre* a pound. *le manche*, the helve or handle. *la manche* the sleeve.

Of Adiectives.

Adiectives forme, the feminine gender by putting to *e* Feminine, as *haut, haute*, *cache, cachée*. except it end in *e* feminine, the it is common to both genders, as *homme* or *femme honorable*, *l'an trouble*.

Exception.

1 Adiectives in *c*, turne *c* into *ch*. as *sec, seche*. except *Grec, Grecque, etic, etique*. *Duc, duchesse*. *Clerc, clergesse*.

2 Words in *eau* change *eau* into *elle*, as *beau, belle*. *puceau, pucelle*. *nouveau, nouvelle*.

3 Words in *eux* make the feminine in *euse*. as *piteux, piteuse*. *Roux* maketh *rousse*. *faulx, faulse*. *doux, douce*. *frat, fratche*.

4 Words in *f* change *f* into *v*. as *brief, brieve*. *resif, resive*. *pensif, pensive*.

5 Words in *eur* make the feminine in *euse*. as *flatteur, flatteuse*. *menteur, menteuse*. *iureur, iureuse*. *pecheur* maketh *pecheresse*.

6 These double their consonant. *bas, basse*. *bon, bonne*. *net, nette*. *quel, quelle*. *tel, telle*. *bel, belle*. Where note also that *bel* is put before a vowel as *bel homme*, *beau* before a consonant as *beau garçon*. So *nouveau* is put before the substantive, as *le nouveau Testament* &c.

minine *nouvelle* but *neuf* & the feminine *neuve* after the substantive as *le College neuf*.

The comparative is made by *plus*, and the superlative by *tres* as *docte, plus docte, tres docte*. Except *Bon, meilleur, tres bon. mauvais, pis & pire, tres mauvais. Petit, moindre or plus petit, tres petit*.

Of a Pronome.

Je, tu, il, jz: are put when the verbe is expressed, as *je chante, tu ionies, il frappe, jz ont*. But *moy, toy, luy, eux*: are put when the verbe is not expressed as *qui ha fait cecy*: who hath done this? answer *moy*, not *je*. *toy* not *tu*. So *Qui ha fait cela*? answer *luy* or *eux*: not *ils* or *ilz*. *je* is thus declined.

Nom. *le* or *moy*.

Gen. de *moy*.

Dat. à *moy* or *me*.

Accus. *moy* or *me*.

Ablat. de *moi*.

Nom. *Il* or *luy*.

Genit. de *luy*.

Dat. à *luy* & *luy*.

Accus. *le* and *luy*.

Ablat. de *luy*.

Plur.	} So decline <i>tu</i> plur. <i>vous</i> , and <i>soy</i> in both numbers.	Nom. nous.
		Genit. de nous.
		Dat. à nous.
		Accus. nous.
Plur.	} <i>Ilz</i> , or <i>eux</i> .	Ablat. de nous.
		Gen. de eux, leur, de leur, leurs.
		Dat. à eux, leur.
		Accus. <i>ilz</i> , <i>eux</i> , <i>les</i> .
Plur.	} Ablat. d'eux, leurs.	

Luy, is common to both genders and signifieth *to him, or her*, as *ma mere m'a demandé & je luy ay respondu. Leur* likewise signifieth to them in both genders, as *je leur ay baillé*. I gave it the, both men and women. But *leur* with an article is a nowne possessive, as *le leur*, theirs. *Eux* is sometimes put for *soy* the reciprocal, as, *Ilz ont tous biens communs entre eux*, for *entre soy*.

Ce & *cest* this, plur. *ces*. *Ce* before a consonant, as *ce garçon*. *Cest* before a vowel, as *cest homme*.

Celui that man, *cestuy* this man, *iceluy*, the same man, plur. *ceux* & *iceux*, *sem*: *celle* & *icelle*: are thus placed in a sentence. *celuy* goeth before *qui* & *iceluy*, repeateth it as its relative, as *celuy qui seme mauvaise semence, iceluy recueille mauvais grain*. he that soweth ill seed, that man gathereth ill graine.

Mesme, is ioyned to nownes and pronownes and is as much as selfe in English, as *l'homme mesme*, the selfesame mā. *may mesme*, my selfe. *luy mesme*, him selfe.

Il is sometimes a Relative { Of place signifying both *in*, and *to* a place: as *Il y est*, he is there. *Il y va*, I goe thither.
Of the thing mentioned: as, *tu y pourras*, thou shalt take care of it.

In this speech, *Il y ha, there is*, or *there are*. the auxiliar verbe *ha* is put for *est*.

En, is a Relative { 1. Of place, & signifieth *from thence*, as *je n'en vien*, I come from thence.
2. Of the person or thing mentioned: as, *ha-il un pere*, or *du papier*? hath he a father, or hath he any paper? *en il en ha*, yea he hath one, or he hath some.

These Possessives *mon, ton, sen, noz, voz*: are put when the substantive is expressed, as *mon livre*, my book. *noz livres*, our books. But *mien, tien, sien, vosres, vosres*, are put without the substantive having alwaies an Article ioined with them, as, *à qui est ce livre*, whose booke is this? we may either say, *il est à moy*, or *elle, c'est la mien*, it is mine, *les nosres*. *Noz amis & les vosres*, our friends & yours.

Of a Verbe.

Verbs with the French are only of three kinds. Actives, whose preterperfect tense is formed by *j'ay*, as, *j'ay aimé*: 2. Passives, which all along are formed by *je suis*, as *je suis aimé*. Imp. *j'estoys aimé*, &c. 3. Newters whose preterperfect tense is formed by *je suis*, as *je suis allé*. Moodes & tenses are the same with the Latins, except the Aorist, which then is to be used in the French, Italian & Spanish, when we finde the same fiely used in our English, such are, *I went, I ran, I rode, I ate*, &c.

The Coniugations together with their forming are to be seene in the table of the Verbs before in the Latin Grammer, cap. 7.

Concerning the forming of the tenses. The Imperfect, of the Indicative is formed from the first person plural of the present, changing *ons* in *oy*, as *chantons*, *je chantoy*. The 1. & 2. persons plural in the present of the optative, & in the Imperfect of all moodes interpolate: i, In all Coniugations, as, *Aimions, aimassions, aimerions*.

The 2. of the Imperative, is from the first of the Indicative of all Coniugations, as *Dis tu, recoy tu*, &c. The third from the 3. plural of the same tense by taking away *nt*, as *jilz donnent*, *qu'il donne*, &c. Some be irregular, as *qu'il face*, *qu'il aache*, from *font*, & *seuvent*.

The present of the Optative, from the 3. of the Imperative evermore. The Imperf. from the 2. singular of the Aorist, *tu leus*, *je leusse*.

The Imperfect of the Subiunctive from the Future of the Indi-

active by changing *ay* in *oy*, as *j'aymeray*, *j'aymeroy*, &c.

The Participle Present frō the 1 plural of the present of the Indicative, changing *ons*, in *ant*, as *bastissons*, *bastissant*.

A Verbe Passive.

A verbe Passive is made by putting the participle of any verbe to the persons of the verbe *je suis*, as *je suis*, *tu es*, *il est aimé*, *Nous sommes*, *vous estes*, *ils sont aimez*. Imperfect *j'estoyé aimé*, *nous estions aimez*, &c.

Note also that the third persons in both numbers are passively to be rendred, when *Se* is set before them, as *il se fait*, it is done *ils se font*, they are made.

A verbe Impersonall. { 1 Active is made by putting *il* before the third person, as *il convient*, *il convenoit*, *il faut*, *il falloit*, *il fallut*, *il ha fallu*, *il faudra*, &c. Such are these. *il neige* it snoweth. *il gresle*, it halloweth. *il gele*, it freezeeth. *il vole*, it thaweth. *il aveffrit*, it waxeth night. *il pleut*, it raineth.
2 Passive is made by putting *on*, or *l'on*, before the third persons singular of verbs Actives, as *on dit*, *dicteur*, it is said, or *mé* say. *on aime*, *amateur*, *men loue*, *on aimoit*, *on aimast*, &c.

The Indeclinable parts of speech, *Adverbs*, *Conjunctions*, *Prepositions*, & *Interjections*, I leave to be learned by reading & observation.

Syntaxis of Nounes.

Adiectives, especially those that signifie colour are put after their Substantives, as *vin blanc*, *vin clair*, *pain bis*. These are set before the Substantive, *bon*, *beau*, *belle*, *nouveau*, *nouvelle*, *mauvais*, *petit*, as, *petit homme*, *mauvaise femme*.

The adiective agreeth with his substantive in Gender. As *mon*, *pere*, *ma mere*. Yet if the Substantive begin with a vowel, they put an Adiective masculine before it, as *mon espee*, *mon hostesse*. Except *un* amie, or if the word begin with *b*, when it is sounded with aspiration, as *ma hauteur*.

When two Substantives come together the latter is put in the Genitive case, as *L'argent du prince est sujet à la pice*. Sometimes one of the Substantives is taken away by Elleipsis. as, *à la Saint Jean*, *se. feste*, *la Toussaints*.

Adiectives of desiring, or plenty, or carefulnes, & their contraries governe a Genitive case, as *riche d'argent*, *nonchalant de son prouffit*.
Com.

Comparatives governe a Genitive case, as *la face n'est plus grā de de demy pied*. Sometimes que serveth to the Comparative, as *plus blanc que neige*.
Of Verbes.

The Infinitive with an Article becommeth a noun Substantive, as *le boire estant la soif*, for *le boisson*.

When two verbes come together the latter is the Infinitive mood, as *je veux aimer*. Sometimes the principal verbe is understood, as *les maistres de courir* & *nous d'aller apres*. 1. *commenceront*, & *nous commencerons*.

The Nominative case goeth before the verbe. Except the question be asked, as *irai-je?* shall I goe. *as-tu?* hast thou?

The Accusative followeth the verb, *j'aime mon maitre*, except *me*, *te*, *se*, *le*, *lui*, *leur*, *nous*, *vous*, as, *tu te prises*, *il se tourmente*, *je lui diray*, *je leur écriray*. Except it be the Imperative mood as *battex-le*, *Moy*, *toy*, *soy*, are also put after the Imperative mood, as well for the Dative as the Accusative, as *di-moy*, *leve-toy*.

Me, *te*, *se*, are put before the particle *en*, especially before verbs neuters signifying moving to a place, as *je m'en voy*, *va t'en*, *fui t'en*, *Ilz s'en sont allés*. Sometimes a verbe hath two pronouns before it, as, *vous vous corromez fort*, one the Nominative, the other the Accusative case, or else the verbe is placed between them; as *Comme vous portez vous?* Sometimes there are three, as *vous vous en irez vous?*

Some verbes being construed with an Infinitive mood, cause it to be rendred passively, as *je vous feray battre*, I will make you beaten. *faites faire chemin*, cause roome to be made, *le le veimetre en prison*, I saw him put in prison.

The verbe, *aller*, is elegantly construed with a Participle, as *Il s'en alloit disant*, 1. *Il disoit*, *Il s'en va mourant*, 1. *Il meurt*.

A participle added to *le suis*, to make a preterperfect tense may vary both gender and number, as *je suis venu*, *elle est venue*, *nous sommes venus*. But being added to *j'ay*, it changereth not its termination, as *j'ay disné*, *elle ha disné*, *nous avons disné*. Yea if a Substantive goe before the Nominative case & the verbe, the participle following is rendred passively, and agreeth in gender, & number with that Substantive, as *les graces que Dieu nous ha données*, *Les corps que la mer ha engendrés*.

case by changing *ay* in *oy*, as *j'aymeray*, *j'aymeroy*, &c.

The Participle Present frō the 1. plural of the present of the Indicative, changing *ons*, in *ant*, as *bastissons*, *bastissant*.

A Verbe Passive.

A verbe Passive is made by putting the participle of any verbe to the persons of the verbe *je suis*, as *je suis aimé*, *tu es aimé*, *il est aimé*, *Nous sommes aimés*, *vous êtes aimés*, *ils sont aimés*. Imperfect *j'étois aimé*, *vous étiez aimés*, &c.

Note also that the third persons in both numbers are passively to be rendred, when *Se* is set before them, as *il se fait*, it is done *ils se font*, they are made.

A verbe Impersonall.

1. Active is made by putting *il* before the third person, as *il convient*, *il convenoit*, *il faut*, *il falloit*, *il fallut*, *il a fallu*, *il faudra*, &c. Such are these *il neige* it snoweth. *il gèle*, it haileth *il gele*, it freezeth *il gele*, it thaweth *il aveugle*, it waxeth night. *il pleut*, it raineth.
2. Passive is made by putting *on*, or *l'on*, before the third person singular of verbs Actives, as *on dit*, *dicunt*, it is said, or *médis*, *on aime*, *amatur*, men loue *on aimoit*, *on aimoit*, &c.

The Indeclinable parts of speech, *Adverbs*, *Conjunctions*, *Prepositions*, & *Interjections*, I leave to be learned by reading & observation.

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Of

Of Adverbs.

No, the negative is alwaies accompanied with *point*, or *pas*, as, *Il n'y est point*, or *pas*. he is not there at all. And without either of these words it is equivalent, to an affirmatiue, *Il est plus sçauant que ne sont ses compagnons*. he is more learned then are his fellows.

Dont is a particule of Relation, & signifieth as much as *de qui*, *de quoy*, *duquel*, *desquels*. as *j'ay le liure dont vous parlez*. I haue the booke of which you speake.

Of Prepositions.

The Pre-
position
à

1 Standing between two Substantiues maketh the latter an Adiectiue, as *homme à cheval*, an horsemā. *homme à pied*, a footemā. *assiette à oreillons*, an eared dish, or a dish with eares.

2 Standing before a Denominatiue it signifieth as much as after the fashion - as *à la Francoise* after the French fashion. *à la Tolesque* after the Dutch fashion. *Se en is vscd as vivre en beste* to live after the manner of a beast. *traité en Prince*. intertaineed like a Prince.

3 Is put after an Adiectiue signifeing aptnes, or nimblenes as *uif à l'espeu* nimble at the bal. *adroit aux armes* fit for warre.

1 Standing before a Substantiue, it signifieth either matter as *bague d'or*, a gold ring or the Instrument as *battre de verges* to beate with roddes. *jouer de l'espinoia*, to play on the Virginalls.

The Pre-
positions
De and du.

2 It is put after adiectiues signifying dexteritie as *habile de la plume* skilfull at his penne. *habile du pied* active or swift offfoote.

3 Standing before the infinitiue mood, it is Englished to, as *je vous prie de faire cela*. I beseech you to doe that.

4 Du standing before a Substantiue signifieth parte of any thing, and is englished Some, as *du pain* some bread. *des poisons* some filthes.

Deuant is construed with *que* before an Infinitive, as *deuant qu'aller* before we goe. *Après* with the preterperfect tense of the Infinitive mood as *après avoir receu vos lettres* after the receiving of your letters. *Après, arriere, à l'entour* gouerne a Genitive case, as *après d'usen* neere the fire. *arriere de nous*. behinde vs. *à l'entour de soy*, round about himselfe.

Coniunctiues.

Comme is vscd for *comme*, as *comme vous portez vous*? how do you.

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Que is diversly englished: as *qu'est ce que de l'homme*? what is man? *Si j'estoye que de luy*, if I were as he. *qu'est ce à dire cecy*? what is this, or how call you this: *Qu'en est il*. what matter is it.

FJNJS